CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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Treaty on Trade and Navigation Between Korea and China Concluded

—Joint Communique on Talks Between Korean, Chinese Gov't Trade Delegations—

PYONGYANG, Nov. 6 (KCNA)–The government trade delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Chinese People's Republic held talks recently in Peking for further strengthening the fraternal friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples and expanding the economic cooperation between the two countries.

The talks proceeded in a very friendly and sincere atmosphere and from the spirit of unity.

The result of the talks fully showed the spirit of mutual assistance and close cooperation between the two countries based on proletarian internationalism.

The talks were attended from the Korean side by Li Joo Yun, Vice-Premier of the DPRK Cabinet, Li Il Kyung, Minister of Foreign Trade, and other members of the Korean Government delegation and from the Chinese side by Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council of the CPR, Yeh Chi-chang, Minister of Foreign Trade, and other members of the Chinese Government delegation.

As a result of the friendly talks between the Korean and Chinese trade delegations, both sides signed on November 5, 1962, four agreement and protocols including the Agreement on the Mutual Delivery of Major Commodities for 1963-1967 between the governments of the DPRK and the CPR and the Protocol on the Mutual Delivery of Commodities for 1963 between the governments of the two countries, and concluded a Treaty on Trade and Navigation between the DPRK and the CPR.

The signing of the Treaty on Trade and Navigation between Korea and China and the above agreement and protocols demonstrated the further development of the mutual assistance and cooperation between Korea and China in the fields of economy and foreign trade based on equality and mutual benefits and the further reinforcement of the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Under the agreement on the mutual delivery of major commodities for 1963-1967 between the governments of the DPRK and the CPR, the DPRK will supply China with ores, ferrous and nonferrous metals, machines and equipment, chemical industrial goods, marine products, textile fabrics and major other goods needed by China in developing its national economy, assisting its rural economy and in ensuring supply for markets, and the CPR will deliver to Korea fuel, ores, farm produce, chemical industrial goods, ferrous metal, whole sets of equipment and other major goods needed for the implementation of Korea's Seven-Year Plan.

Both the Korean and Chinese government trade delegations expressed great satisfaction over the talks held between the two sides and the signing of the above treaty, agreement and protocols, and unanimously acknowledged that the fraternal economic cooperation and mutual assistance are not only the proletarian internationalist duty but also will bring about a common economic upsurge in the two countries, thus contributing to the socialist construction of the two countries, the strengthening of the socialist camp and to the cause of defending world peace.

Korean Party, Gov't Leaders Cable Soviet Party and Gov't Leaders

—On Occasion of 45th Anniv. of Great Oct. Socialist Revolution—

PYONGYANG, Nov. 6 (KCNA)–On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun jointly sent today a telegram of greetings to Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. N. S. Khrushchov and President of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet L. I. Brezhnev.

Extending the warmest congratulations and fraternal greetings to the Soviet Party and Government leaders and, through them, to the entire Soviet people, the telegram says in part as follows:

"The Great October Socialist Revolution marked a fundamental turning point in the life of the Soviet people and progressive mankind of the whole world.

"The brilliant victories won by the Soviet people in the past 45 years in all the political, economic and cultural fields have demonstrated the great vitality of Marxism-Leninism before the whole world and powerfully inspired the oppressed people of the world to the struggle for national and social emancipation.

"The Korean people sincerely rejoice, as over their own, over all the achievements made by the brotherly Soviet people and warmly greet them.

"The Korean people boundlessly value the friendship and solidarity with the great Soviet people, the liberator and true helper of our people.

"In the future, too, the Korean people will march forward forever together with the Soviet people towards the victory of socialism and communism and will exert all efforts to safeguard the indestructible unity and solidarity of the Socialist camp."

Agreement Reached Between the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Japan Red Cross on Extending the Term of the Repatriation Agreement

The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Japan Red Cross have reached the following agreement on extending the term of the agreement on repatriating Korean citizens in Japan to their country, an agreement which was signed between the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Japan Red Cross on August 13 of 1959, in Calcutta, India.

1. The agreement, concluded between ths Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Japan Red Cross on repatriating Korean citizens in Japan to their country, shall be extended without any revision for a further period from November 13 of 1962, the date when the agreement expires, to November 12 of 1963.

2. Done in duplicate, in the Korean and Japanese languages, at Niigata, Japan, on November 8 of 1962, the Korean and Japanese texts shall be equally authentic.

3. The present agreement shall come into force upon the date of signature.

November 8 of 1962

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Red Cross Societies, have signed the present agreement.

On behalf of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Kim Ju Yung

On behalf of the Japan Red Cross,

Masutaro Inoue
Busaburo Takagi

Agreement Reached Between the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Japan Red Cross on the Implementation of the Repatriation Work

The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Japan Red Cross, in accordance with the provision in Article 5, Paragraph 3, of the repatriation agreement, held conferences and reached the following agreement:

1. The repatriation boat shall be assigned once or twice per month.

2. The number of repatriates for each group shall be approximately 200 persons.

3. Done in duplicate, in the Korean and Japanese languages, at Niigata, Japan, on November 8 of 1962, the Korean and Japanese texts shall be equally authentic.

4. The present agreement shall come into force upon the date of signature.

November 8 of 1962

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Red Cross Societies, have signed the present agreement.

On behalf of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Kim Ju Yung

On Behalf of the Japan Red Cross,

Masutaro Inoue
Busaburo Takagi

Victory for Compatriotic Love and Humanitarianism

—Repatriation Agreement Extended Unconditionally—

On Nov. 8 morning, the 100th repatriation boat, Norilsk, came into sight at Niigata Port, amidst the stormy applause by Korean and Japanese people.

At a conference held that day at the Niigata branch of the Japan Red Cross, a question of extending the term of the existing repatriation agreement was discussed for several hours between the delegates of the Korean Red Cross Society and its Japanese counterpart, and solved successfully, as the Japanese side accepted the proposal made by the Korean Red Cross Society to extend for another year the present repatriation agreement without any revision of its provisions.

As a result, at 7:00 in the afternoon, the agreements reached between the both parties concerned were signed.

In connection with this the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan issued a statement, the major points of which follow:

This victory in the struggle for extending the existing repatriation agreement is due to the compatriotic policy and constant efforts on the part of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the DPRK, headed by Premier Kim Il Sung.

This victory is one for justice and humanitarianism, as well as a great victory for 600,000 Korean people in Japan, who were united like one man in the struggle.

The U.S. imperialists and the reactionary forces manipulated by them, have made all-out efforts to frustrate the repatriation work, leaving no stones unturned to utilize the repatriation question as a political bait for bringing the current "South Korea-Japan Talks" to an early successful conclusion.

As proved by facts, however, all intrigues on the part of the enemies of humanitarianism have failed.

Activities continuously conducted by Koreans in Japan during the past two weeks, such as rallies, demonstrations, and propaganda campaigns, have demonstrated once again that the might of the Korean people, who are united firm around the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the DPRK, headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, can never be destroyed by any force.

The realization of the unconditional extension of the agreement is a guarantee for continued operation of the repatriation ship, with Korean citizens in Japan on board, between Chongjin and Niigata across the East Sea.

Thus, it is expected that more and more Korean citizens in Japan, with their hearts full of hope, will be returned to their glorious fatherland on this repatriation route.

Those who have already been repatriated to their fatherland, numbering some 80,000, are leading a happy life there, with nothing to worry about, under the warm care extended to them by the Party and the Government, headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, after being given jobs, modern houses and ample opportunities of education.

This is sufficient proof that only the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is their genuine fatherland and the source of their happiness.

This is the clearer when it is taken into consideration that, under U.S. instigation, the South Korean military clique are encouraging South Korean people to emigrate to foreign countries.

All the Korean people in Japan will do everything in their power, just as hitherto, to defend to the last the repatriation route to the Republic, where their happiness and hopeful life are promised as well as to carry on smoothly the sacred work of repatriation. We will further consolidate this result which was obtained at a high price. More convinced in victory, and without relaxing our efforts, we will develop more vigorously our struggles against the "South Korea-Japan Talks" now under way between the South Korean military junta and the Japanese Government.

We will wage more actively our struggles for realizing peaceful unification of our fatherland as soon as possible, and for defending democratic rights of Korean people in Japan.

We will spare no efforts to unite ourselves more solidly around the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the DPRK headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, and will march more vigorously forward, with firmer conviction in victory, and with pride as the citizens of the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

November 8 of 1962
Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

OCT. SOCIALIST REVOLUTION ANNIV. MARKED

—KWP Vice-Chairman Kim Chang Man Makes Report at Pyongyang City Meeting—

PYONGYANG, November 6 (KCNA)–A Pyongyang city meeting marking the 45th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held this evening at the Grand Theatre in Pyongyang. The meeting was attended by a large number of working people in the city, personages of the Party, Government organs and social organizations and men of science, culture, arts and the press as well as officers and men of the People's Army. Invited to the meeting were diplomatic representatives of foreign countries, staff members of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, members of the Red Flag Song and Dance Ensemble of the Soviet Army now staying in our country and other foreign personages in the city. Kim Chang Man, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the the Korean Workers' Party, made a report at the meeting in honour of the 45th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Then V. P. Moskovsky, Soviet Ambassador, spoke at the meeting. Celebration meetings marking the anniversary were also grandly held this evening in the provincial capitals.

Platform party of a Pyongyang city meeting celebrating the 45th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution

Gist of KWP Vice-Chairman Kim Chang Man's Report

In the first part of the report Vice-Chairman Kim Chang Man referred to the world historic significance of the October Revolution.

In the second part of the report he dwelt in detail on the triumphant path traversed by the Korean people under the banner of October.

In the third part of the report he dwelt on the present international situation. Expressing his conviction that the Cuban people who won victory in the revolution by their own strength will repel the aggressors and safeguard the independence, sovereignty and revolution of the country to the last, firmly rallying around Prime Minister Fidel Castro, their loyal son and the hero and leader, he said:

"We fully support the five-point demand advanced by Prime Minister Fidel Castro for defending the self-independence and security of the Cuban people.

"Our people will march forward together with the Cuban people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, and will support by every means the just struggle of the Cuban people."

Trenchantly denouncing the armed blockade of the U.S. imperialists against Cuba as a piratic act violating the elementary norm of the international law and as a scheme to ignite another war, the reporter said:

"Insolent and haughty Kennedy, boss of the U.S. imperialist robbers, made an ultimatum-like demand for the removal of the purely defensive military base set up in Cuba, while reinforing the armed forces in the aggressive U.S. base in the territory of Cuba.

"It is nothing but a brazen-faced robber's logic: 'Mine is mine and yours is mine.'

"Today it is the common duty of all the honest-minded people and governments of the whole world to curb the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against Cuba and defend the self-independence of the Cuban people.

"The Korean people resolutely condemn with burning indignation the barbarous piratic acts of the U.S. imperialists against Cuba and strongly demand the Yankee aggressors take their blood-stained aggressive claws off Cuba at once."

Scathingly attacking the war machinations of the U.S. imperialists, Vice-Chairman Kim Chang Man declared: "The current situation demands the peaceloving people of the world firmly unite themselves and turn the spearhead of their attack to the frustration of the war provocation machinations and aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists. Today we can not speak about the fight for peace, the liberation of the peoples and the cause of the socialist revolution apart from the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

"Peace is not to be begged for, but must be won through the staunch struggle of the popular masses. To beg peace for the imperialists will not relax international tension but will only further encourage the aggressive ambition of the imperialists and further endanger peace.

"'Tooth for tooth'–this is the logic of life the Korean people have learned through the history of their long-drawn struggle. Peace must be won.

"We can prevent world war only by uniting the anti-imperialist peace forces of the whole world fighting for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism and by waging a powerful anti-imperialist struggle in all places where imperialism has set foot."

Touching the Sino-Indian boundary question which has caused a grave situation due to the reckless machinations provoked by the Indian side, he said: "The 'Mcmahon line' Nehru is desperately clinging to in the Sino-Indian boundary issue is but an arbitrary concoction of the British colonialists. Therefore, the Sino-Indian borderline must be demarcated peacefully and fairly through negotiation.

"Despite the repeated provocative manoeuvres of the Indian side, the Chinese People's Republic has maintained with patience its consistent stand on peacefully solving the boundary dispute and still today it repeatedly proposes to the Indian side to negotiate for the solution of the boundary question. However, the reactionary circles of India, turning deaf ear to the peace-loving proposal of the Chinese People's Republic, are persisting in their aggressive military acts, thus further aggravating the development of the situation.

"Today the world imperialists led by the United States are actively prodding the reactionary circles of India and are trying, hand in glove with them, to further expand the Sino-Indian boundary dispute and aggravate the situation so as to use it for their aggressive aims.

"We resolutely demand the Indian side immediately stop the aggressive machinations at the Sino-Indian boundary, and conduct negotiation without delay in response to the fair, reasonable proposal made by the Chinese People's Republic for peacefully solving the boundary question.

"The aggravation of situation in the Sino-Indian border area by the reactionary circles of India only benefits the imperialists and gravely encroaches upon the fundamental interests of the Indian people."

In his report KWP Vice-Chairman Kim Chang Man also resolutely flayed revisionism. He said:

"Today the main danger in the international communist movement is the subversive activities of the revisionists represented by Tito of Yugoslavia.

"The revisionists are resorting to base intrigues to distort Marxism-Leninism, paralyze the revolutionary struggle of the popular masses, defend imperialism and disrupt the socialist camp and the international communist movement from within.

"As Lenin said, the teaching of Marxism is omnipotent because it is right. All the enemies of Marxism-Leninism are bound to perish and the great truth of Marxism-Leninism will triumph for good.

"The unity and solidarity of the socialist camp constitutes the most important guarantee for victory in the struggle for frustrating the aggressive policy of imperialism and for peace, national independence and socialism.

"Our people who have keenly experienced the great vitality of proletarian internationalism through their life-and-death struggle, are exerting all efforts to strengthen the friendship and solidarity with the peoples of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and all the other brother countries and to consolidate the unity of the socialist camp.

"The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet State were founded by Lenin and the Soviet people have waged the great revolutionary struggle along the road indicated by Lenin and have been tempered and seasoned in the long-drawn struggle. The Korean people will forever march firmly hand in hand with the revolutionary Soviet people for the common cause of peace and socialism," KWP Vice-Chairman Kim Chang Man stressed.

Successes on Six Heights Front in Oct.

In October, the second month of the "120-day battle," signal successes were attained on all fronts of the six heights.

The speech of Premier Kim Il Sung at the first session of the third Supreme People's Assembly instilled new fighting spirit and the confidence of victory into the fighters of all the heights.

On the front of the grain height which yielded a bumper crop this year, all forces of the cooperative farms and a total of over 3,968,000 people were mobilised to the battle of autumn harvest from October 1 to 20.

More than 14,000 tractors (in terms of 15 hp) and thousands of lorries worked in the fields, helping the cooperative peasants. As a result, autumn harvest was wound up throughout the country in this period.

As of the end of October, the cooperative farms overfulfilled their threshing plan by 13 per cent in rice and by 8.7 per cent in maize.

No small achievements were reported in October from the front of textile height, too.

The textile mills of the central and local industry elevated the average daily output to the mark of one million metres. This means that they are turning out in only 31 hours and 30 minutes as much fabrics as were produced in the whole year of 1944, the year right before Liberation.

Especially the textile mills concentrated efforts on increasing the output of winter suit materials such as overcoat material, woolen, and vinalon mixed-spun fabrics and artificial seal.

As of the end of October, the textile mills of the central industry alone put out over 1,146,000 metres of fabrics in excess of their plan.

To scale the height of 800,000 tons of marine products, our fishermen waged a fierce, mobile struggle and thus put out more than twice as much marine products as in September by topping the October plan by 123.1 per cent.

The fishermen on the western coast overfulfilled their yearly plan by 38.9 per cent.

On the front of housing construction, our builders started in October the construction of dwelling houses for over 250,800 families, surpassing the target for building houses for 100,000 households each in cities and rural villages within the year.

In October, they erected 1.24 times as many modern dwelling houses in cities and 1.9 times as many in the rural areas as in September.

The steel fighters chalked up a new high in October.

They boosted the output of pig iron and granulated iron by 20 per cent and that of steel by 32 per cent compared with the figure of September.

The output of rolled steel, seamless steel pipe and other duplex processed products grew 1.2-1.3 times in this period.

Small size rails and other steel products of new assortments and specifications were turned out in greater quantities.

Such successes were made possible thanks to the strenuous labour struggle of the steel fighters for implementing without fail the task set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung during his on-the-spot guidance to the Whanghai Iron Works.

The coal output grew in October by more than 156,000 tons as against the figure of September.

The Sinchang area combined coal mine and such large-scale collieries as Anjoo, Kowon, Ryongdeung and Aoji collieries put out some 20,000 more tons of coal each than in September.

Through the intensification of the high speed tunnelling movement the tunnelling workers in all collieries carried out 1,300 more metres of capital tunnelling than in September and 20,000 metres of preparatory tunnelling for securing enough amount of A-class coal.

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Meanwhile, in the fields of power, machine-building and chemical industries and transport which are supporting the battle for scaling the six heights, the flames of the "120-day battle" were raised higher.

The workers of the machine-building factories under the Ministry of Machine-building Industry overfulfilled their plan for October at 104.2 per cent.

In the field of power industry the power generating plan for October was fulfilled at 131.3 per cent.

The workers in the domain of the chemical industry successfully supported the battle on the six heights front by putting out 12 per cent more chemical fertilizers, 13 per cent more vinyl chloride and 70 per cent more chemical fibres than in the previous month.

The transport workers handled in October 320,000 more tons of freight than in September.

Having successfully wound up the second month of the "120-day battle," the working people of our country have now started the final storm toward the six heights.

Kim Jong Pil Shows Himself In His True Colours

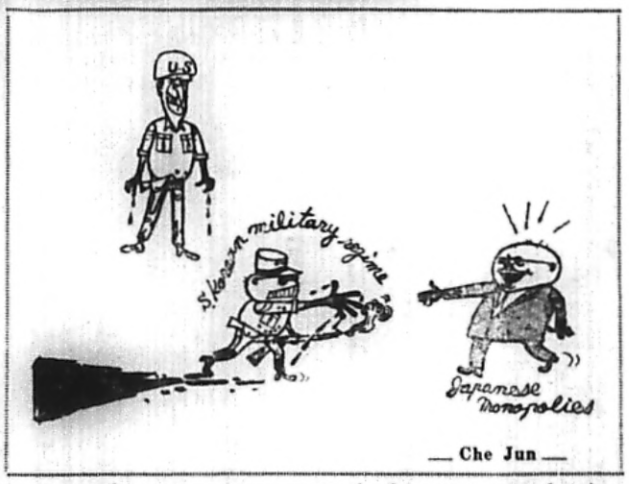
It should be clear to everyone that Kim Jong Pil's visit to the United States is connected with a new provocative scheme long prepared by the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the Korean people. In order to serve more faithfully as a U.S. spy he made the round of calls at the Central Intelligence Agency, hangout for murderers, robbers and subversive elements, and other big and small intelligence organs, as well as the State Department and the Pentagon—the headquarters of aggression.

He flung himself into secret talks day in and day out with docile servants of Kennedy... secret agents, homicidal generals and war mongers as Rusk, Van Fleet, Taylor, Magruder, MacArthur, and the like.

What Kim Jong Pil first told U.S. Intelligence Chief and war mongers was that Korea was still in a state of war and that, therefore, not anti-communism but stepped-up struggle against communism was the only way of curbing communism. Then he begged his masters to supply him with more dollars and modern weapons.

Such statement revealed his true character as a special agent of the U.S. imperialists by pledging to exert more efforts for fully turning South Korea into a military base of the U.S. imperialists if he is given more weapons.

Also pledging the allegiance of the military fascist elements to the U.S. imperialists as their faithful agents, he implored his masters to see to it that Pak Chung Hi becomes the president and remains at the head of the state and he himself and other military fascists are elected as the national assembly members and remain with the colonial regime for the coming four years or more at least.



— Che Jun —

More, he asked the United States to see to it that South Korea and Japan come to an early agreement when the Japanese militarists are watching for a chance to gulp down South Korea. He clung on to the sleeves of his masters, saying that if the United States would intervene, his side was ready to come to terms with the Japanese militarists even the next day. What an outrageous statement of traitorous, despicable human scum!

A fledgling agent right after Liberation, Kim Jong Pil has since been given full-dress training and has become the director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

For ten odd years he was engaged in informing against, torturing and murdering South Korean patriots, while living on the crumbs of bread falling from the table of his masters.

When the U.S. colonial rule was at stake, he staged, together with Pak Chung Hi, the military coup under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists and came to the fore as a most ferocious human butcher by arresting, imprisoning and massacring scores of thousands of people and turning South Korea into a veritable hell.

In the current visit to the United States he is also studying the knack of the U.S. Intelligence Service in order to apply it back at home, and openly stated that South Korea would strive to prove a help to the United States.

En route to the United States he stopped over in Japan and haggled with the Japanese militarists over the price of of selling South Korea to Japan behind the screen. He presented to Ikeda Pak Chung Hi's message expressing the hope for the early inroad into South Korea by Japanese militarism, and did his best to bring the "ROK-Japan Talks" to an early conclusion.

The doings of Kim Jong Pil both in the United States and Japan are all in all treacherous acts of a special agent who is desperately trying to prolong his remaining days by selling the country, suppressing the people, reinforcing the military fascist terror regime and ushering Japanese imperialism into South Korea, thus reducing South Korea to a dual colony of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists, on their part, are pulling the strings behind Kim Jong Pil and Japanese militarists in their plots, and are craftily engineering to bring Japan and South Korea together at an early date and ensure that the Pak Chung Hi military fascist gang stay in power for a long time to come.

The gibberish of Kim Jong Pil about the "state of war" and "fight against communism" is nothing but the repetition of the U.S. imperialists' watchwords for political and economic crisis.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists cannot maintain the South Korean regime without the help of such off-scourings as Pak Chung Hi and Kim Jong Pil shows that their policy in South Korea has landed in a cul-de-sac.

The South Korean people will certainly sweep away the military fascist rule and drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea.

S. Korean "Civilian Ministers" Have No Say

SEOUL, Nov. 1–South Korean paper Hankook Ilbo reported recently about the few "civilian ministers" serving in the South Korean military regime, describing them as "dumb ministers."

According to the paper of September 20, unable to settle matter on their own authority, they bring every problem to the "ministers" in army uniform for decision. When they are asked about their work, they hesitatingly give a vague answer and when asked for their opinion about the uniformed "ministers," they keep mum.

In South Korea hooligans in army uniform play master and those in civilian dress have, of course, mouths but no "say."

The so-called "civilian ministers" are nothing but marionettes in the hands of the military regime. The Pak Chung Hi gang placed some civilians in the ministerial posts in their regime only to cover up their military terror dictatorship.

What can one expect from the change of a military regime into a civilian government in South Korea where "civilian ministers" have no say, like deaf-mutes?

The point lies not in changing the signboard but in sweeping away the military fascist clique and the U.S. imperialist colonial rule.

News from South Korea
Briefs

S. Korean Lawyers Condemn "Constitutional Amendment Bill"

SEOUL, Nov. 7–A number of South Korean lawyers and jurists strongly criticized the "Constitutional Amendment Bill" proposed by military regime on the 5th.

The lawyers and jurists said that this "bill" attaches fascist "stringa" to the clauses guaranteeing the freedom of press and publication, assembly and association and that the "next president would wield too much power while the national assembly would be made actually powerless."

In reference to the "stringa" attached to the establishment and activities of political parties, they noted that the "proposed constitution sets vague provisions which can be used by the government to suppress and dissolve anti-government political parties."

In fact, this "Constitutional Amendment Bill" was concocted in order to legalize the present "military regime."

Review of South Korean Situation in October

Hopeless Floundering in Bottomless Depth

Development in October in South Korea clearly showed that the deeper they were driven into a tight corner, the wilder the U.S. imperialists ran in South Korea, like in all the other areas of the world.

The U.S. imperialists instigated the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" to frame up an "annual report" in the previous years distorting and embellishing the facts.

Following the dictates of their master, the marionettes put the label of "administrative democracy" on the "miltary regime," which is publicly known to the world as a pronounced fascist terrorists group without even a vestige of bourgeois "democracy," and described the frantic suppression of the people as a certain "reform" and the catastrophic economic decline as "reconstruction" and so forth to cover up the consequences of the misrule of U.S. imperialism.

With no amount of flowery verbiage or unctuous assertion, however, could the servants of the White House veil the reactionary nature of the "military regime" and the actual state of affairs in South Korea.

Their fallacy has only become a target of denunciation and derision of the world people this time, too.

After summoning Japanese Foreign Minister Ohira to Washington and ordering him to bring the "ROK-Japan Talks" to an early conclusion, the bosses of the White House called their long-fostered running dog Kim Jong Pil, Chief of the "Intelligence Agency" of South Korea, to Washington late in October as a "special envoy of Pak Chung Hi."

What these moves mean can be seen clearly from the reports of the U.S. press that Kim Jong Pil would exchange views on the South Korea-Japan relations and problems concerning the information and "security" of the Far East.

After shipping new missiles into South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have carried out large-scale provocative manoeuvres more frantically than ever before. They started a three-week "large-scale mobile exercise" from October 15 by mobilizing the puppet army over 60,000 strong, dispatched a bellicose general and a submarine to South Korea in the latter half of October to command an "anti-submarine exercise" and set about building one more air base in Kwangjoo, South Cholla Province. Furthermore, recently they went so far as to order the entire U.S. occupation troops in South Korea to "be on the alert."

All these facts show that the U.S. imperialists regard their frenzied machinations in South Korea as a main link in their war provocation manoeuvres stepped up throughout the world, which culminated in the piratic "blockade operation" in the Caribbean area to strangulate the Cuban people.

Farce of "Power Transfer to Civilians"

While leaving no stone unturned to bolster up their colonial rule in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have openly employed all kinds of shameless, despicable machinations to keep the Pak Chung Hi military fascist villains in power for an indefinite period of time.

The military fascist blackguards declared that it was inevitable that their boss would run in the "next presidential election campaign" and that they agreed to stand for office taking off army uniform.

They even announced that with a view to remaining in power for "another four years at least," they have already worked out a plan to make the entire officials of the military regime the members of parliament when a "civilian regime" is formally set up next year.

Utterly isolated—their only protection being the bayonets of the U.S imperialists, their masters—the military rogues are intensifying the suppression of the popular masses in an effort to satisfy their greed for power while running wild in fabricating "ballots," concocting "election" and so forth in connection with the "trasfer of the power to civiliana."

They are all out to reorganise and expand the notorious "Central Intelligence Agency" and replenish all other tools for suppression and slaughter.

They have given an order to their henchman in all local areas to make "watertight preparations" for draggigg out the South Korean poeple to a "national referendum" with the design to establish the so-called new "constiution" within thia year.

Attempting to revise, to start with, the "constitution" in their favour, the military rulers have worked out an "election law" which has already gone through "examination" and the "law on the political parties" to be organised within the year. They are also stepping up their scheme to form a "party in power headed by Pak Chung Hi" and making a row about "personnel changes" to replace the administrative and police "officials" with their confidential servants as part of preparations for the "elections." This proves once again that the "transfer of power to civilians" by the Pak Chung Hi clique is nothing but an extension of the "military administration" and that their naked machinations to" remain in power indefinitely" has entered a vicious stage.

It is a height of folly for the U.S. imperialists to try to maintain the colonial rule by changing the "military regime" signboard for "civil regime."

The sentiments of resistance to and rejection of the U.S. imperialists and their marionettes in army uniforms are surging higher with every passing day among the South Korean people who, under the military terror dictatorship, are subjected to unprecedented non-rights and stifling situation and who are well aware that their living is in a very precarious state and it will be further aggravated in the future.

The most realistic and just unification proposal set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung at the first session of the third Supreme People's Assembly is powerfully instilling fighting will, courage and hope into the hearts of the South Korean people.

WITH THE LOVE OF A REAL FATHER (1)

By Choi Yung Ok

It was on April 29, the spring of the year before last, when azaleas and apricots were in full bloom and cherry blossoms were begining to open. I think it was Friday.

That year, too, we were issued new dresses just before May Day by our Party and Government which supply us with winter clothes in autumn and summer clothes in spring each year.

It was the third day after I began wearing my new uniform. My elder sister advised me to wear it on May Day, but I could not wait. I put it on the very day I received it.

A nicely cut coat with a rounded-off collar and a dark blue, pleated skirt which made me feel light at the mere look at them... I couldn't wait like my sister till May Day. I put on my newest neckerchief and prettiest ribbon to match my new uniform and was playing with my friends in a park.

A car drove up and a young uncle alighted. He spoke to us:

"Your new school uniforms look very nice. Shall I take a picture of you?

We ran toward him, clapping our hands with joy.

"All right, all right. I'll take a picture for you. Come along. Get into the car."

The car carrying me, Jung Soon and two boys glided smoothly along the broad street.

"Where are you going to take the picture, uncle?"

"A nice place. You'll see."

"When you take picture, will you give us a print each?"

"Of course, I will."

The car slowed down and we entered a big gate. Budding willow branches were hanging over us and on both sides of the road forsythia was at its best. Dandelions and violets dotted the lawn beyond the forsythia hedge and white doves were cooing at each other, pecking the ground.

Premier Kim Il Sung talking with Choi Yung Ok and her friends

As the car moved upwards, apricot blossoms and azaleas came into view and a forest of tall poplar or aspen, I wasn't sure, was to be seen in the background.

I was rather puzzled, and asked:

"Where are we, uncle?"

"You'll see. Let's go a little farther."

The car halted by a flower bed behind a two-storey house.

"Well, let's go over there."

The uncle led us. We followed him around the flower bed and came to a place where benches were placed.

Some one was reading a newspaper on a bench under an apricot tree at a little distance away.

I glanced at his back casually. He was wearing a uniform-styled coat.

Up to that moment, I didn't know anything, really I didn't know anything, for I was thinking of picture-taking only.

He must have heard our footsteps. Laying down the paper, he turned around toward us.

At that moment I was really surprised! I thought I was dreaming! But I could not be mistaken. That face wreathed with smiles!... How could I fail to recognize Marshal Kim Il Sung whose portrait was hanging high on the wall of our room framed with flowers by my elder sister and me, before whose portrait we saluted every morning, saying: "We are going to school."

The Marshal nodded to us and beckoned us. We four of us rushed to him at a breath. We stood at attention and addressed him a Young Pioneers' salute:

"How do you do, Marshal!"

"Very well. Are you studying well?"

Putting his arms around our shoulders, two of us on each side, he went on:

"You've put on new suits. Let me see. I sent for you to see your new uniforms..."

The Marshal asked us many questions, smoothing down our hair and setting right our neckerchiefs and ribbons.

"How do you feel in your new clothes? Their make seems much better than last year's. Do you like them?"

The Marshal was just like our real father. We didn't feel a bit stiff because he caressed each of us as he would his own children. So we vied with each other in answering:

"This year's suits are prettier and smarter."

"They don't wrinkle either."

"They fit us well, Marshal!"

Turning the boys this way and that way, the Marshal asked if the collar fitted, if they felt comfortable in their trousers when they sat or ran, and if the buttons were sewed on tightly. After such a close look, he took the hand of one of the boys and, bursting into laughter like father, said: "You are a little rowdy by the looks of your none too clean hands."

Looking at my dress, the Marshal carefully took off the remaining part of the label still sticking on it and bits of basting thread. The day I received the new dress, I was so excited about wearing it that I did not remove the label well.

At that moment the uncle who was standing nearby took a photo of us.

"Does your skirt pleat well?" The Marshal asked, and made a fold with his own hands.

Then he said:

"Next year you will get still better dress. Our country will turn out more and more fabrics as the years go by. Your big sister in the mills are working hard to weave better fabrics while your mothers and aunties who are making suits are thinking about how to make nicer dresses. You also know what the improvement of quality means. Don't you?"

After he had carefully looked over our new clothes, the Marshal asked:

"How many pairs of canvas shoes do you wear out a year?"

Some answered four and others five. **(To be continued)**

Growing Anti-American Sentiments Seen in S. Korean Papers

There is a growing tendency toward opposition to the "American way of living" among South Korean men of culture.

On Aug. 29 of this year, a group of South Korean reporters lodged a protest with the U.S. authorities, charging that the U.S. unjustifiably prevented them from engaging in their news coverage activities at Panmunjom. They demanded that the U.S. authorities take immediate measures to guarantee freedom of their activities in the future.

Referring to U.S. "aid" to South Korea, in its editorial of April 16, Hankuk Ilbo, a leading South Korean paper, said that U.S. "aid" had forced the South Korean national economy to depend upon the U.S. so heavily that it became an urgent task to work out appropriate steps to reorganize it. "Under such circumstances," the paper continued, "it is high time that the South Korean authorities re-examine as early as possible U. S. economic 'aid' to our country."

Further, in its editorial of Aug. 10 of last year, the paper attacked the U.S. ruling groups for their economic "aid" policy to South Korea, pointing out that, because of that "fund," South Korea was compelled to purchase only U.S.-made commodities (the highest in price in the world) which, because of the "Ship-American Policy," South Korea had to carry aboard only U.S. ships. The paper said, "This leads us to hell, instead of to heavens."

Anti-American setiments which had mounting daily among men of culture in South Korea reached a climax early this year when two South Korean peasants, living in Pajoo County, Kyonggi Province, were brutally shot to death by Yankee soldiers.

In its protest article addressed, on March 3 of this year, to the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Hariman on the occasion of his visit to South Korea, the South Korean daily Kyonggi Shinmoon said: "Hearing the news of Koreans shot by hunting guns, one may think that to the U.S. soldiers, Korean people do not look like human beings but like animals such as deer or wild geese."

In its March 7 editorial headlined "Atrocities by Revived Nazis," Kukje Shinbo, a South Korean paper, denounced the U.S. troops in South Korea for committing brutal acts against South Korean people, saying, "There is no reason why Korean people should endure such a situation any longer."

It continued: "In international law there is no provision that stipulates that a nation should swallow national insults by a foreign country, only because it receives economic aid from the latter."

Students of Seoul University and others, as well as youths of the country rose up against a series of these barbarous acts committed by U.S soldiers, and later broad sections of the South Korean people joined in the protest movement.

The day following the arrest of Koryo University students by the South Korean puppet police, nearly all of the papers in Seoul carried editorials, strongly demanding immediate release of the unjustifiably arrested students, disclosing a long list of atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists in that country.

Under the title "Even Gods Weep," Kyonghyang Shinmoon, an influential South Korean paper, carried, in two installments, one on June 7 and the other on June 9, an article exposing thoroughly to public view U.S. atrocities committed during recent years. Further, around that time, the ROK (Republic of Korea) Civil Liberties League issued a statement calling for immediate release of the arrested students. Six prominent South Korean lawyers volunteered to take the defense of the accused students (Hapdong Tongshin, June 8, 1962).

These articles and editorials appearing in South Korean papers indicate that anti-American sentiments among today's national-conscious South Korean men of culture will mount more in the future.

Performance of Soviet Army Ensemble Hailed

PYONGYANG, Nov. 6 (KCNA) All the numbers on the program of the Red Flag Ensemble well portray the worthy life of the Soviet people in communist construction and of the Soviet army in defence of the motherland, says Shin Do Sun, people's prize laureate and merited artist of Korea, commenting on the performance of the Red Flag Ensemble named after A.V. Alexandrov. The ensemble is now in a friendship visit to Korea under a cultural exchange plan between Korea and the Soviet Union.

Many numbers of the program, the Korean composer writes, are overflowing with the militant spirit and optimism of the Soviet soldiers and their fidelity to the motherland and people.

Highly appreciating the "Song on the Ukraine," "Dance of Cossak cavalry," "Bold youths" and other works, Shin Do Sun continues:

The performance of the Soviet army ensemble giving a life-like delineation of the militant and optimistic life of the Soviet soldiers takes the audience by storm with high artistry, deep-going artistic penetration and truthfulness.

The audience is entranced particularly by the choruses. The rich volume, well-interlaced ensemble, soft and resilient tone color and graceful and sharply outlined musical sentiments are woven into fine textures.

The people's prize laureate says that Soviet army singers sing well Korean songs. One sees in the composition and performance of the program of the ensemble how much it treasures Korean-Soviet friendship and what sincere efforts they must have made to give a true ideological and artistic translation of Korean songs. They choose such Korean songs loved by our people as the "Song of General Kim Il Sung," "March of the Korean People's Army," "My native land" and "Aprok River of two thousand ri" and sing them with high artistry, reaching the innermost recesses of the hearts of the audience.

Shin Do Sun says that the Korean audience is simply fascinated by their high artistic talent and feel as if they were listening to Korean singers.

The ensemble also truely translates the life of soldiers into the national dance language, he stresses. The jumping and turning and the rhythm of amazing speed vividly reflect the optimistic and militant sentiments of the soldiers.

The performance of the Red Flag Ensemble of the Soviet army overflowing with the warm friendly feeling of the Soviet people for the Korean people will greatly help toward deepening the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Soviet peoples, the Korean composer concluded.

Cultural *News* in Brief

S. Korean Cultural Relics Being Destroyed and Stolen

More and more cultural relics are going to ruin or being taken away in South Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists.

According to a report of South Korean daily Ryungnam Ilbo, five cutural monuments of the Dongwha Temple on the outskirts of Taegu, North Kyungsang Province, are on the point of collapsing; three of them have already tumbled down or are ready to fall and two others require urgent, overall repair.

A report of South Korean paper Donga Ilbo said that seven items of cultural relics were stolen lately in the Haiin Temple in Hapchun County of South Kyungsang Province. Among them are a Jade Flower-Pot, Incense Burner, Silver Bowl and so on showing the high level of the plastic arts of our forefathers.

Some Yankees had been in the temple around the time these cultural relics were stolen, the paper added.

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